# THE JAPAN OF

Torn Hoshi's Deft Analysis of His Countrymen.

## CIVILIZING EFFECT OF REFORM

Selections From a Most Instructive Article Contributed by the Japanese Minister to Harper's Magazine for November-Information Which Americans Should Absorb.

The restoration of 1868 found the et pire in a disordered and impoverished conditien. The remuniption of all the impermipromutives by the Emperor, and the relegation of the Shogen to private life. were not the results of a sudden uprising of of a hastis planued revolution. The seeds of deconvent had been long sown, the fruit was long in maturing. The government of the Shogan had served us appointed purpose, and was tottering to its fall. Doubtless it would have gone down in any event before internal feeds and do mesic due relons. But, strangely enough the immediate cause of the averthrow was one of the most creditable acts of its exprepre-the conclusion of the treaties with foreign powers. The Japanese Conservatives of that day objected strengously to what they termed foreign intrusions and the successful against the Shogenate was largely due to their initia tive. But that the prejudice against foreigners did not extend to the leaders of the movement was shown conclusively by animequent events. Their aim was the destruction of the illogical and unwieldy dual form of administration and the Ocatralination of the powers of government under its legitimate head. To accomplish various forms of discontent and opposition ditame then intevalling had given rise, the the true motive underlying the universed to Testore the imperial prerogatives was manifest at the outset and long before the design had been successfully consummated It was declared by the Emperor himsen when, on March 14, 1867, in the presence of court mobiles and fendal lords, he mark soleme each that from that time forth administrative affairs should be decided by general deliberation; that both government sile should labor for the good of the ention, that the evil customs hitberts prevailing should be corrected; and that the country should be strengthened by adopting the systems of defense employed in foreign lands. The oath, as was clearly nderstood, was intended to be the forming stitutional govern

Religious Teleration,

of the first acts of the Engeror after the restoration was the proposition so of an edict abolishing the laws against foreign religious and their propagation among the people. Hence it came to pass
that for the first time in centuries the doctrine and tenets of Christianity could be freely preached and taught in Japan Mention of this momentous event natu raily suggests some consideration of the question of religious faiths in Japan, and of their influence upon the intellectual and moral growth of the nation. One self, and that is that up to the time when Japan was closed to the world foreign religious had not only been telerated, bu and even been eagerty welcomed and esponsed. This is notably true of Christransce and Buddhism. The latter was in officed placet 552 A. D. Until that time was the only religion of the people. "The coming of Buddhism," as on of our historians says, "wrought plete enange in the mind of the malimberto the people's conception of requies but been of a most redmen-tary character. They merely believed that the gold must be revered, relied on d. In their simple faith they attributed every happy or unhappy event. every torichate or unfortunate incident. to the volume of the dieties, to whom ches, they offered sacrifices that syn The transition from nauthorism of this description to belief in a faith which inculcated virtue and welldorng, and announced the doctrine of Juture rewards and punishments might naturally be regarded as difficult, but H was accomplished in Japan in a surprisingly brack period. The introduction of Buddhism and not, however, destroy rev erence the sile authent Shinto faith two expect side by side; in some cares they were even parifully assaigamated through the skillful adoption by Buddhist propadists of some features of the Shint

belief as a part of the Buddfist tenets. The Civic Reorganization.

The reorganization of the whole fabric of almonistration was one of the first cares of the Imperial government after the restaurtion. It may be said in general that the aim was to establish an administrative system based as far as practicable upon Western models. As a necessary result, the fendal lords surrendered their fieldous to the central government, and all their admitthet arive powers and functions, which subordinate dignitaries and officials.

One of the most significant charges was the aboution of beceditary office, and the elevative of men of comparatively low sunk to offices of the highest dignity and influence. Such other changes as experifrom that to time, until in 1885 the presconsists of a cubinet, composed of the citusters of the several executive departments, presided over by the prime mind of a privy council, which acts to an advecty capacity. The empire is divided into prefectates under governe

appointed by the central government. Constitutional Government.

lished in Japan in 1890. It was the direct result of the promise made by his numbers in the soleron oath above record-d. and was a spontaneous gift of some of the imperial powers and prerogatives to the people. Steps had been taken previously to pave the way for the adoption of parliamentary institutions by extending the rights and privileges of the pasple, most mulably by the creation of the profectoral assemblies, which exercise a estain degree of control over local affairs not such measures were of essential value, it is not necessary to it cuite in this place. In any case, it can now be brathered stated that parliamentary government in Japan has possed the experimental stage, and is established among the permanent institutions of the Or course, this has not been necousphased without friction between the exec instrutions have stood the strain of to accordance with its provisions. enacted the reversed by the people as enacted, carefully framed, to protect the

the foundation of the self-government praciously conferred upon them by their sally regarded as sacred and inviolable

overeign, and its mandales are univer-Milliarism. It is sometimes albeged that undue pr nence is given to militarism in Japan. That, however, is a mistake. The profession of areas did at one time carry with it great privileges, but that time has passed. In fact, one of the greatest difficulties which confronted the imperial government at the time of the restoration, and for some years after, proce from the presence of an influencial class among our people-I might at any the predominant class soldiers

by birth and training, some of whom were loath to surrender the peculiar innounities and prerogatives which had been enjoyed by the caste for centuries. That difficulty was overcome in time, and its recurrence was prevented by the law of conscription, on makes everyone in the empire, from the highest to the lowest, hable to military service. At present we have a well-organbelieve and not of offense. Our network policy in this respect has been uniform and equictent throughout; it is the policy en-stand by the Emperor in 1867 to strengthhave been occasions in our history when we implies the presence of an aggressive or a quarrelsome spirit. We have done no more it. the way of strengthening our military and naval resources than the nost ordinary caution demands of a people

> will of the state. Japanese Statesmanship.

appeared for the time being to give undue

on other lines, and today the military estab-

the budy politic, with no greater privileges

or power than of right belong to it. Nat-

they have carned by proving themselves

It is not a gracious thing to say, but many things Japanese never get farther than the covery that Japan is in Asia. Because Asiatic nutions do not, as a rule, care for bose things or attempt those things which Japan values and seeks to attain, it ap pears to be taken for granted by such critics that Japan, being an Asiatic nation, has no serious purpose in striving to adopt Western civilization. Such reasoning has n weight of course, with impartial students of leadastray many who lack either the incline tion or the opportunity to discover the truth. The answer is obvious. Asiatic peoples may differ as widely from each other as those of Europe or America. Because with one Aslatic nation religion is an inbe perfectly satisfied with its present condioon and refuses to adopt even the most striously useful products of modern lavention, it does not follow that all Asiatic nations are bigoted or lethargic. Granted smoority of purpose and honesty of effort-and there is nothing inexplicable in Japan's career during the past thirty years. The question of race has no valid title to prior consideration in the case: certainly none as a decisive factor. For a people whe have shown aspiration for improvement and ability to attain a higher standard the only legitimate test is one that estimates the expressmens of effort and the measure of capacity.

## The New Japan.

treaties were concluded, which are to go into effect in 1899, and by the terms of which Japan recovers all of the prerogatives temporarily suspended by the

This change in Japan's conventional status has a significance peculiarly its For the first time in the histor own. of the international relations of Eastern and Western countries, an Oriental nation will be received upon a footing of perfect equality by Christian powers. Natur ally, the Japanese people are gratified with this result, but that does not impo that those who inspire and direct rational thought and progress, regard this great change as a cause for self-gratulation derstond that it will bring fresh care and onerous responsibilities. They real ize that Japan will be placed upon trial. as it were, and that the judgment of Christendom will depend upon the manner in which her government and he people acquit themselves of their new obligations. Under these circumstances would be folly to speak over-confi dently, and I sincerely believe that my ountrymen will pass through the order with the approbation of Just and impartin

#### Japan and the Unted States. Japan is so new as a factor in the vorid's calculations, so little studied, and

so little understood that her motives and

her actions are sometimes seriously mis construed. This is a topic upon which I must speak with due caution, but even at the risk of seeming impropriety I cannot allow the opportunity to pass of saying a word upon subjects which have lately been attracting widespread attention. norant of the fact that among the people of Japan there is a genuine and deeply rooted attachment to the United States It is not a nerely sentemental liking, but a feeling founded upon the memory of many kindnesses received. The United States has been a friend to Japan, helpful in the hour of need, considerate at all times. If there was a nation upon whose sympathy they could rely in the effort to improve their condition, and of whose appreciation they were certain in whatever successes they might gain, that nation, the Japanese people have thought, was the United States afterances in the American press will be o them like an angry blow from a friend That the American people should regard Japan as an aggressor, lustful of aggrandizement, eager to quartel, and ready, if need be, for war, will seem to them in Comprehensible And that this clamor should have arisen because their govern nent, in pursuance of clear and legitimate daty, has chosen to present, in a respectfut, calm, and moderate way, certain reasons why a certain thing should not be done will add to the susstery. There are jurgos in Japan, as a distinguished countryman of mine said the other day, but I have heard of none so forgetful of right, of friendship. and of interest as to make the deflurable

American journal, "let us send a few war ships to the United States."

recently attributed to Japan by a prominent

Japan and Hawait. This is a delicate subject, I know, but I cannot refinin from saying that Americans especially should appreciate the x-licitude which Japon feels in the welfarof her subjects in foreign countries. The Japanese government has never permitted the establishment of anything like a "coolle" hgislative branches of the system among her people. If they go t. Political storms rare in abroad it desires that they shall go as men, Japan just as in other countries, but the and not as numbers, and it asks and ex peets for them the same treatment and all conflicts. Every such struggle has the same protection as are accorded to been carried on scrupulously within the innits defined by the constitution, and every disputed question has been settled in necessary with its provider. The The | contingencies, an endigration law has been

countries where he would not be welinvolves this, among other questions. That emigration was instituted upon the so-licitation of Hawaii under the strictly guarden stipulations of a special treaty. The welfare much less the independence, of Havait has never been endangered by the operations of that treaty. On the contrary, Japanese tumigration was realands until political contingencies rendered another policy advisable. Japan did no sonk the treaty, but her people have been induced to resert to Hawaii under the guarantees it provides, and certainly no se with any sense of justice can now blame ser for endeavoring to conserve their rights.

Territorial Aggrandizement. Toucting upon another yet a cognatabject, is may be said most emphatically that the Japaness nation has no tendency toward territorial aggrandizement. Not ther in the past history of the empire no in its modern annals can there be found tain and arrengiage them as a means of lany trace of such a spirit. Formosa wa taken from Coina, but that was in lieu of indemnity which it was inconvenient for Ching to pay; besides, the status of For mosa as an appendage of China has m en the country by adopting the recans of always been strictly maintained. At one defense eng-loyed in foreign lands." There time the Japanese, Chinese and Dutch simultaneously occupied different parts felt the need of such strength, and of the island. More recently Japan now that we have the opportunity to acquire it we would fall far short of what we this in no savages for their cruelty to shipwrecked sean en. Historically, therefore, there were close relations between Japan and Formusa. The most conclusive reason bowever, in favor of the cession of th island is that by geographical position t situated as we are and confronted by the is a natural addition to the empire. potentialities of danger to which Japan cession of the Line-tung peninsula is the is exposed. The stirring events which followed immediately after the restoration sicion of territory by Japan. The penin uninence to the spirit of militarism. But i the return excited some popular disapproval, it was not so much en account a ur progress since then has been greatest the loss of territory as because of the man distancent has only its appointed place in ner of retrocession. I repeat, therefore that history affords no example of gree of territorial aggrandizement on the par rally the army and navy hold a high of Japan. It is as foreign to the gen place in the untion's regard, but it is one of her people as it is to the designs of he government. The charge that she in the patriotic and obedient instruments of tends, either by forcible seizure or by peaceful occupation, to acquire possession of a country thousands of miles distant and totally without the sphere of her ter-ritorial influence, can therefore only be accounted for in one of two ways. It is either prompted by ignorance or by inter-TORU HOSHI ested motives.

THE BATTLE OF VELESTINGS. An Opera Bouffe Affair of the First

Order.

(From Harper's Magazine. The battle, which lasted two days, opened n a sudden and terrific storm of hall. It was a phenomenon of nature so unusual at that season that for several months later its coming kept the wise men in London busily engaged in trying to explain it away; but at the time the Greek so diers, who as their forefathers at Mars Hill, accepted the great overture of thunder and its ac-Companying volleys of frozen bullets as a domen, and assent direct from the gods on Mount Olympus, which reared its head from just the other side of the Turkish burder.

Then there began a concert which came from just overhead-a concert of jarring tike the wind rushing through telegraph wires, and little whispers. The whispers were the most disturbing; they had the sound of born silk, and at times they came from far above, and moved showly, like a humming bird buzzing about on a warm day; and again they came so close that a neaf would duck his bond instinctively or throw up his elbow as he would ward off a blow an poxing. It ounded then as though some invisible peron had whispered a warning and passed wiftly on or as though some one had ddenly ripped a silk handkerchief chose to your ear. When this concert opened the officers shouted out new orders, and each of the men shoved his sight marer to the

outt of his gun snugly against his shoulded The huge green blosches on the plain had ing steadily forward. Then they would sase to move, and a little later would be idden behind great puffs of white smoke which were followed by a flash of flame and still late; there would come a dull re port, and at the same instant conclining would hurl itself jarring through the dove our heads, and the men would fling themselves against the few feet of loc earth, and look across at the bill back of them to mark where the shell had struck

There was a red-headed, freckled peaant boy, in dirty pettimats, who gui-Bass and myself to the trenches. He was one of the few peasants who had not ren sway, and as he had driven sheep over every foot of the hills, he elected to guide the soldiers through those places there they were best protected from the bullets of the enemy. He did this all day and was always, whether coming or going under a heavy fire; but he enjoyed that fact, and he seemed to regard the buttle only as a delightful change in the quie toutine of his life, as one of our country boys at home would regard the oming of the spring circus, or the burning of a neighbor's barn. He ran dancing ahead of us, pointing to where a ledge of rock offered a natural shelter, or showing us a steep guily where the bullets could

When they came very near him he would jump high in the air, not because he was startled, but out of pure animal joy in the excitement of it, and he would frown importantly and shake his red curls a as though to say: "I told you to be careful. Now you see. Don't let that hap-pen again." We met him many times during the two days, escorting different another as though they were visitors to his estate. When a shell broke he would pick up a piece and present it to the officer in charge, as though it were a flower he had plucked from his own garden, and which he wanted his guest to carry awa with him as a souvenir of his visit.

Some one asked the boy if his father and mother knew where he was, and he replied, with amusement, that they had run away and deserted him, and that he had remained because he wished to look at a Turkish army. He was a much nore plucky boy than the overrated Casa lanca, who may have stood on the burning deck whence all about him had fled cause he could not swim, and because it was with him a choice of being either burned or drowned. This boy stuck to the burning deck when it was possible for him at any time to have walked away and left it burning. But he stagest in occause he was amused, and because he was able to help the soldiers from the city safety across his native heath.-From 'With the Greek Soldiers," by Richard Harding Davis, in Harper's Magazine for

November. The Missing Link Between Inorganic and Organic Life.

(From Harper's Magazine.) great life problem remains which the doctrine of evolution does not touch The origin of species, genera, orders, and classes of beings through entiess trans mutations is in a sense explained; but what of the first term of this long series? Whence came that primordial organism whose transmuted descendants make up the existing faunas and floras of the globel

migrant, and to prevent him from going trine of evolution gained a hearing, when the naswer to that question as cientists of authority to have bee given by experiment

Recurring to a former belief, and repeat-ing some earlier experiments, the director of the Museum of Natural History at Rouen. M. F. Ponchet, reached the conclusion that organic beings are spontaneously generated atout us constantly, in the familiar processes of putrefaction, which were known to be due to the agency of mi-crocopic bacteria. But in 1862 Louis Pasteur proved that this seeming spot tancous generation is in reality due to the existence of germs in the air. Notwith ceness of these experi ments, the ciams of Ponchet were revived in England ten years later by Prof. Has-Tyndall, fully corroborating the results of Pasteur, gave a final quietus to the clarm of "spontaneous generation" as hithert-

formulated. There me the number the matter rest the end is not yet. Fauna and flore are here, and, thanks to Lamerch Wallace and Darwin, their develop uent, through the operation of those ndary causes," which we call law of nature, has been proximally explained The lowest forms of life have been linker with the highest in antroken chains of descent. Meantime, through the efforts of chemists and biologists, the gan between the inorganic and the organic worlds, which once seemed almost infinite, has been constantly narrowed.

Already philosophy can throw a bridge across that gap. But inductive science which builds its own bridges, has not ye spanned the chasm, smallthough it appear Until it shall have done so, the bridge of agante evolution is not quite complete yet even as it stands today it is the most stupendous scientific structure of our century.

THE EXECUTION OF LOUIS XVI. Unhappy King Went to His Death Bravely.

In the November Century there is a grahic article on "The Last Days of Louis XVI and Marie-Antoinette " Miss Anna L. Bickneil, says: The author

At 8 o'clock the King came out of the turret, and desired that his family should be summoned; then with Ciery he went into the daing room, where Clery pushed the table leto a corper, to give more room, and placed chairs in readiness. The King, ever thoughtful and considerate in what concern ed the Queen, then desired Clery to bring a decanter of water and a glass, in case of Clery brought iced water, but the King immediately said that it might make the Queen lit, and asked for water withou

The Queen, boiding the little Dauphin by the hard, came first, followed by Madame Elisabeth with Madame Royale. All had learned the dreadful truth through the cries of the news venders under their win-Withfloods of tears the Queen threw herself into the King's arms, and then at tempted to draw him into his bedchamber but he explained that he could receive them all only in the dining room, where the guards could watch them through the glass door Clery closed it, and they could at least speak without being heard. The King sat down; the Queen took her place at his left, with Madame Elizabeth on the other side, the children were before him All clung to I'm, and for some the burst of grief was manifest. At last the

"He wept for us," says Madame Royals in her marrative, "but not through fear of death, he related his trial to my mother, excusing the wretches who were about to put him to death. \* . He then addressdiedgeosexhortationstomy brother, he especially commanded him to forgive those who were the cause of his death, and gave him his blessing, as also to m

The child was seen to raise his hand scientily, the King baving required his to take an outs that he would never seek to revenue his death; and the child did so. During the last hours of his life Limis XVI seemed transfigured. His quiet and caim firmness, his truly Christian feelings of forgiveness toward his enemies, his faith, his resignation, are described with barrel, and when he fired again rubbed the blended wonder and admiration by all who

The interviews so harrowing to all, had turned blue, and now we could distinguish laster nearly two hours, when, at a quarter that they moved, and that they were moved the state of the sta to the weeping women and children that they must leave him to prepare for coming death. The Queen entreated to be allowed to spend the night near him, but he firmly refused, easing that he most be alone and

"I will see you tomorrow morning." he

"You promise this?" cried the Queen. "Yes, I promise; I will see you at "Why not at 7?" cried the Queen any

"Wall then at 7 but now adjoud? The word was offered with such interpathos that a fresh burst of grief fol lowed, and Madame Royale fainted at her father's feet. Clery flew to raise her, assisted by Madame Elisabeth.

The King repeated, "Adien! Adien!" and broke away, taking refuge in his own bed chamber.

It was a dark, misty, January morni The presence of the two soldiers precluded the possibility of conversation: the priest therefore handed his breviary to the King and pointed out appropriate psalms, which the King read devoutly and with perfect calmness, to the evident astonishment of the gendarmes. The shops were shut along the way, and crowds of armedeltizens stood on the payement as the coach, preceded and followed by cavalry and artiflery, slowly through the streets, where all the windows were closed. Lines of troops stood on each side, whiledrums beat solemaly, as if for a military funeral.

As the coach passed along the houlevards near the ForteSt, Dennis, a few young men rushed forward, waving swords and crying "Come, all who would save the londly: There was no response, and they were obliged to fice for their own lives. They were pursued, and several were ar tested, with fatal consequences. The King, absorbed in prayer and religious meditation. had not even perceived the vain attempt to

The coach had at last reached the Ruc Royale and the Place de la Revolution, where the crowd was immense. The scaffold stood a little to the left of the Place. where the Obelisk now stands, but nearest the Champs-Elysees, toward which the guillotine was turned. A mass of troops formed a squaree round the fatal spot. The conch stopped at a distance of a few paces. The King, feeling that the motion had ceased, looked up from his prayerbook, say ing quietly: "We have reached the place,

One of the executioner's assistants open ed the door. The King earnestly commended the priest who accompanied him to the care of the gendarmes, and then stepped

from the coach . Three men surrounded him and tried to take off his coat. He caimly pushed them back and removed it himself, opening his shirt cellar and preparing his neck for the ax. The executioners, who seemed at first disconcerted and almost awed, then again came around him, holding a rope.

The King drew back quickly, exclaim-

What do you want to do?" "To the your hands." The King exclaimed indignantly: "Tie my hap is! No. I will not submit to this.

you shall not do it." The executioners persisted, and spoke loudly. The King looked toward the Abbe Edreworth, who at once saw the impossibil

Do your duly, but do not attempt to theme .

this last insuit will only provide a fresh point of resemblance between your majesty and the God who will be your recompense." The King looked up to heaven. "As-preedly, his example alone could induce

ue to aubmit to such an indignity." Then holding out his hands: "Do as you please. I will drink the cup to the dregs. His hands were tied, and with the assist-ance of his confessor he ascended the steps of the scaffold, which were very steep. When he reached the top he broke away from the abbe, walked firmly across the scaffold, silenced the drums by a glance of authority. and then in a voice so loud that it was audible on the opposite side of the Place de la Revolution, he uttered these words
"I die innocent of all the crimes imputes to me. I forgive those who have caused my death, and I pray God that the blood you are about to shed may never fallon France

There wave shoder that ran through the crowd tike a great wave, but at the worder mand the drums best a prolonged roll nd the voice could no longer be heard. The King, seeing that all further address t the crowd would be fruitless, turned to th guillotine and calmly took his place on the fatal plank, to which he was firstened. The apparatus turned over and the ax fell. It was then a quarter past 10 a'clock a.m. of the 21st of January, 1793. The executions held up the severed head, turning as he did so to the four sides of the Place.

The King of France was dead. "Le roi est mort!"

But no one stared to cry the traditional sponse: "Vive le roi!"
"Le roi!" The heir to the once glorious title was now a poor little child weeping isterly in a prison by the side of his widowed mether.

. . . . . .

The Queen's death is thus described: The executioner then seized the beautiful delicate hands and tied them with a rope behind her back. The Queen sighed deeply and looked up to heaven; but although ears were ready to flow, she restrained them. When her hands were thus firmly bound, the executioner took off her cap and cat off her hair. As she felt the ouch of the scissors on her neckshe started and turned hastily, evidently supposing that she was about to be murdered in the cell, she then saw the executioner folding up her hair, which he put in his pocket Before she left the cell she said anxiously to the officer now on guard. "Do you think they will let me reach the place of execution without tearing me to pieces? He assured her that she had nothing to fear from the mob, but she seemed anxious as she followed the officials who led her to her doom, scarcely hoping even for the dreadful security of a guarded scaffold When she saw the cart awaiting her she again started, and seemed to receive a shock; she had supposed that, like the King, she would have the protection of a closed coneh. The cartt was of a kind seen only in remote country parts at the present day, and made of four separate sides rudely tied together, with the back part seing let down for ingress, with a step adder attached. A plank put across the Cart served as a seat.
The Queen as could the steps firmly, and

prepared to sit facing the horse; but she was immediately told that she must sit backward, looking toward the spectators. She turned and took her seat with perfect almness, and a grave, resolute look, gazing straight before her, pale, with red, even bloodshot, eyes, but carrying her head high, as was her wont. The executioner and his estistant stood behind her, lesning against he sides of the cart. The priest took his lage next to her, but she turned away and cemed determined not to speak to him though he held up a cruciffx before her from time totime She seemed to suffer painfrom the ropes around her hands, on which he present to relieve the tension. The ends were held by the executioner, polling the arms backward. The cart went on slowly, while an immense crowd followed in dead dence till they reached the Rue St. Honore There they found hostile elements, especially he abandoped women, who, in Paris, always play such a prominent part in popular disurbances. Here there was such a burst of assit and execution that the unfortunate Queen might well dread the possibility of falling into such hands.

But the cort turned into the Rue Povulnd teached the Place de la Revolution, where the scaffold was erected. As the Queen passed before the Tolleriesche turned with an earnest, lingering look.

The scarfold was erected facing the garden f the Tufferies, before a statue of Liberty. on the sput where the Obelisk now stands, and not where the King's scaffold had stood, which was on the opposite side, facing the Champs-Elysces. The priest attempted to nesist her in alighting, but not withstanding the increased difficulty consequent on her tied hands, sac turned from him and stepped down firmly with apparent case, as quickly as she could, seeming desirous to hasten the end as far as possible. The executioner of fered to assist her in ascending the scaffold. The but she went up alone and quickly, imme-diately going to the plank on which she was to be bound. In doing so she trod on the foot of the executioner, who made a motion as of pain. With the kind courtesy which haracterized her even in this last hour, she quickle exclaimed: "Pardon, monsteur!" in tone of regret and apology. The executioner and his assistant then fastened he to the plank, and tore off her muslin ker bief, lest it should impede the action of the knife. The last motion of Marie Antoinette wasaninveluntary attempt to bring forward her fied hands as a screen for her uncovered shoulders. When the executioner held up the head to the populace, to the deep awe of the spectators, the face of Marie Autoinette expressed perfect cor sclousness, and the eyes looked on the crowd. The expression was that of intense ent, as of some wonderful vision revealed.

#### The Constitution and the Guerriere. (From the Atlantic Monthly.)

Hull ran down before the wind to take a ook at the stranger, and found him with his main topsail aback, waiting for the Constitution to come up. Both ships cleared or action, and when the Constitution wa still far astern the Guerrierre began firing at long range. Only two or three shots were fired in return, and then the ican bore down upon the Englishman in sticnee. Nothing shows more forcibly the perfect discipline of the ship than this hour or waiting, with men standing at quarter and their comrades falling around them Even Mr. Morris, the first lieutenant, found it hard to restrain his impatience, and he asked to be allowed to fire. Not till the ships were fairly atteast and within pistol shot of each other was the word finally

The effect was almost justantaneous as a whole broadside struck the Guerriere, followed quickly by a second staggering and the Constitution was able to pass atound the Guerriere's low, where she de livered a raking fire which out a way the foremest and much of therigging. In wear ing to return across her how, the Guer viere's starboard how fouled the port quater of the Constitution. It was while in this position that both sides tried to board and Lieut. Bush of the Marine Corps, was killed and Lieut. Morris was danger counded. Two guns in the bow of the Guetriere were fired point-blank into the Cabin of the Constitution and set fire to the ship. The danger was grave, but the wind and

sea swept them clear, and Lieut, Hoffman put out the fire. As the ships separated the Guerriete's foremast and mainmast went by the board, leaving her a helples oulk in the trough of the sea. Captain Dacres' much lestred "interview" was over having lasted, from the first broadside of the Constitution, Just thirty minutes. He

of a crew of 272 were killed and wounded. Cuitassier to attack, there was an English and not a stick was left standing on h deck. There was no need to hauf down the flag, it was gone with the rigging, and Captain Dacres surrendered perforce. The Constitution had lost fourteen men and sustained comparatively small injury. Within a few hours she was ready for another

fight The Guerriere was so cut to pieces that she could not be taken into port, and Hall The last act, after removing the prisoners and wounded, gives one glimpse of the Christianity and chivalry of these two captains who spoke the same ongue and in whose veins flowed the same blood Captain Hull asked Captain Dacrif there was anything he would like to save from his ship. He said, yes, his mother's Bible, which he had carried with him for Thus began a friendship between these enemies which instead till Hull's death in 1845. Twoditson has it that in this fight as the partitude obtained her sobriquet "Ohl When struck by a shot from the Guerriere, the outside planking did not yield, and the shot fell into the sea. One of the seamen shouted, "Huzza! her sides

### SAW WATERLOOS BATTLE.

The Story of a Man Who Died in Ohio a Few Days Ago.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat-Watten, Ohio, Sept. 30.—The battle of Waterloo was fought eighty-two years ago. yet a man who saw that great conflict, and who was probably the last of the wisnesses of Napoleon's final defeat, died only few days ago. His name was James R. Greene, and he lived at the little town of Ellsworth, sixteen miles south of this play A few weeks ago I saw and interviewed

this relic of a past age.

When I approached his humble cottage he wavaitting on his little stoop or porch enjoying the warm August sunshine, and pulling off one by one the leaves from a peach twig he held in his hand. He greeted me with a hospitality and welcome that savored of the old South, and his modulation reminded one of the old school of

Though English by birth, he was an Amer ican by adortion, and loyal, though anxion about his country. He was born in England at Bolton, on the London road, near Liverpool, July 25, 1798. And strange it was to talk to a man toho began life just o W. shington was religing from the Presi loney of the United States, now discouring intelligently about McKinley and p political parties, and picturing with all th of furtury the events of a terrib day eighty-two years ago. Without prompt ing, walloost hesitation or solicitation, after a few preliminaries as to his birthplace "Uncle Jimmy," ar his neighbors called bru, found himself on the field of Waterloo His whole life seemed to gravitate around the 18th of June, 1815, and ventor and romanticas had been his career. Water loo, a day on the field with the great French Emperor, was the event compared with which all others paled into in

"No. I was not engaged in the battle, he said. "A brother was a member of the Forty-fifth Regiment, and I had uncles and consins in other regiments. I was a lad seventeen years old and doing service on the British ship, the Royal George. All Europe Waslooking for the great battle between the French Emperor and the Engited Doke: In fact, Wellington had elected Waterloo as a fitting place for a pitched battle more than a year before. I got leave to go and look after my friends and telatives in the approaching conflict. The captalu amidahips, a cousin, and others got leave also.

The two great armies had been de Mberately planning for the fight. Napoon, you remember, sold When he left Paris, 'I go to measure myself with Wellington.' The French crossed the frontier on the 15th, and advanced so rapidly that the battle of Ligny was fought on the 16th. Napoleon's right here, under old 'Marshal Forwards' (Bucher), In this first buttle, which lasted five hours, the French were victorious.

On the 17th Wellington engaged 40, 900 of the Emperor stroops at Quarre Bras. Marsial Ney was in co English had a little the best of this equally divided. Wellington ron know to whom belongs the glory of crushing in many respects the most remarkable man in history, was himself a marvel of coolness, bravery, and calculation imagine any other man in the world on the eye of a battle with the hero of Austernitz, whose very name brought fear to every court in Europe, calmly domning a dress suit and attending the Duchess of Richmond's batt at Brussels. Yet this very thing Welling ton did, and remained until 3 o'clock in the morning on the night before the buttle of Ligny, Baron Muffling says he was looking very cheerful, and at 5 o'clock was

in the saddle riding boward Quatre Brus "But, my roung friend, I will not live long enough to tell you all. Let's on to Ligny and Quatre Bras, though great hattles, were but the skirmish lin Though defeated the first day, the old Field Marshal Blucherretrested in good order, Wellington had communicated to the Prussian that he would resurnorth from Quatre Bras and accept a pitched battle in front of Mont St. Jean provided he (Blucher) would join him with a single corps. The old Marshai promised. and history records, eb? that he kept his rord. But Grouchy, Grouchy, the traiter, the scoundrel, who was ordered to pursue Bucher after his defeat at Ligny and keep him from Joining Wellington, he was bought by English gold.

"Oh, I can see the field just as if it were this morning. The thick forests of Scignes north of Mont St. Jean and in front the plain of Waterloo, a valley between two ridges. On the northern and southern ridges were the English and French, respectively. There was an awful storm of the night of the 17th, and the rain was alling on the morning of the great battle Between 8 and 9 the sun broke through the clouds, the rain ceased, and active prearations began for the greatest duel in his ory Europe's baptism in blood. Out it was a magnificent sight to look upon, those old soldiers of France and English infantry under Kempt, and Vivian's light cavalry, to ether with the jest of the unifor ned men taking their positions on either side of th Valley of the Shadow of Death.

"It was about II o'clock when Napoleon ordered an attack on Hougomont, the farm iouse. Time after time did the French roops charge, and as often were they forced back. Before long the firing became general a grand charge had been made by Marshal ey. Then the terrible struggle began in all its borror. Thunder and fire beighes from Ney's tilg guns. Shouts of officers charging troops and dying men filled the atr. Kellerman's cavalry. English infantry Scotch Greys, British horse with bayonets sabres, big gams and little gams, played awful havor with men and officers but there was no wavering. At one time it seemed every strong position was in the handsof the French. Napoleon thoughtfare was still striking with him- and exclaimed o his staff: "Wellington is beaten, but his builded courage keeps him there waiting for Blucher," Grouchy, the truitor, might have kept Blucher back or he might have left Wavre and re-enforced Napoteon at Water oo, but he was bought, bought by British gold. All Europe, you know, war against im." referring to Napoleon.

Here the old man paused, as if lamenting for the nonce the fillinck of the French

general.
"I had strong field gig-ses and saw issed, from the first broadside of "I had strong field gibsses and saw again I don't know; but, after all, I guess that indeed seventy-nine of his men out of day. But wherever there was a French of a man as I take him to be."

and otter indifference to death or dan were never seen before or since. Ob, the old guard; the old guard! How magnificent they were! How true, how brave; but how vain against the shot and shell of Welling ton's British reserve limit boxe. Maitland's brigade did deadly work, and hundreds of the Old Imperial Guard fell at a voiley. Soon Wellington took the offensive, and just as the sun was setting a late summer evening-on an alread bloody battlefield, the word was given, and the thousands of sarviving allied forces who had stood since soon accepting the per ment of the French, sprang forward and the old guard of France, defeated, d moralized, decimated, turned and fled."

Again 'Uncle Jimmy' put his band to his and as if suffering the same mental agony that Napoleon felt when he said, "Old Guard, farewell, Old Guard, farewell, and forever." The peach twig with which he and gesticulated and suppliesized fell to the floor; for a moment a death-like pallor verspread his face. His pube, which for years and beat buttwenty five a minute ame more sluggish, and I felt that the old man's lease had at last expired; that he wind dis, as it were, on the field of Water-loo, die as he baddived, and the dia and roar and rout of one of the world's decisive onttles Ere long, however, much to myrehef, a smile played about its lips, the color returned and "Uncle Jimmy" was again sitting on the purch of his lonely little home in Ellsworth and fourseore and two years had prossed since the acting of the aces

ad so vividly described.

He applopried for monopolizing the conversation-protesting that I had been illrepaid for coming so far to see him-and after a little rest related experiences of his life, both before and after Waterloo. "What is your opinion of Napoleon?" I

"Napoleon was a gentleman; no coward; a fair fighter, and a great general. Wellington was not so great a general as

Napoleon," he replied. Mr. Greene came to America in 1833 and had lived in the little fown of Elis-worth since 1861. For eleven years after Waterloo he was in the British marines and touched every seaport in the world-

"I am a Mason," he said. "I became member of the High Griffith Lodge. Doncaster, England, in 1822. So ne pretty nearly, if not quite, being the oldest Mason."

#### The Greek Army.

(From Harper's Magazine.) a question whether the chief suble with the Greeks is not that they cratic to make good soldiers, and too independent to submit to being led by anyone from either the councilchamber or the field. Perhaps the most serfect example of pure democracy that exists anywhere in the world is found among the Greeks today—a state of equality the like of which is not to be found with us nor in the Republic of Each Greek thinks and acts independently, and respects his neighbor's nion just as long as his neighbor agree with him. The King sits in cafes and chats with his subjects, and they buy the wine he sells and the asparagus he grows, and in return he purchases their mutten My courier, who was a hotel runner, used to shake hands with the minister of war and the minister of the interior, and they called him by his first name, and seemed very ghal to meet him, newsboys in Athens ed together as to what the concert of the powers might do next, and private oldiers traveled first class and discussed the war with their officers during the journey in the most affable and friendly sanner. The country was like a huge debuting society. When these men were private had his own idea as to how the war should be conducted; he had a map of the country in his canvas bag, and as his bles not infrequently clashed with the ideas of his superiors, there were occa-

The fact that his officers were a few more stars on their collars than he did, and were Hed colonel or major, did not impress him in the least. He regarded such distinctions as mere descriptive phrases, intended to designate one man from another, just as alreets are named differently, in order to distinguish them, and he second day's fighting, although history to act and to think for himself, as had says that the honors of war were about been his habit. On the march to Dowho was old enough to have been tather of all of them, as to whether or not they should leave the camp to fill their conteens. The major stamped his feet and threw his hands above his head and expostulated frantically, and they southed him and fried to persuade him by various arguments that he was unreason-

# Constantine the Coward.

(Richard P. Davis, in Harper's Maguzine.) In the old days a prince was not exempt from exposing himself in the fighting line. It is true he disguised a half dozen other men in atmor like his own, so that he had a seventh of a chance of escaping recognition. But there was that one chance out of seven that he would be the one set upon by the enemy, and that he lose his kingdom by an arrow or a blow from a battle-axe. They led their subjects in those days; they did not, at the first sign of a rebuff, desert them on a

special train.

That, unfortunately, was what the Crown Prince Constantine did at Larissa. I was only right that, both as the heir upper ent and as commander-in-chief, he should have taken care to preserve his life. But he was too careful; or, to be quite fair to him, it may have been that he was likadvised by the young men on his staff Still, his staff was of his own choosing. His chief-of-staff was a young man known as a leader of cotilitons in Athens, and who, so I was repeatedly informed, has refused to fight nine duels in a country where that relie of barbarism is recognized as an affair touching a man's honor.

It was this youth who turned the Greek adles out of a railroad carriage to make coom for the Prince, and who helped to fill with his highness' linen and dressing cases. It is pleasant to remember that one of the democratic porters at the railroad station was so indignant at this that he knocked the aide de-camp full length on the platform. One of the Greek papers in de-scribing the fright of the Crown Prince said, in an editorial: "-We are happy to state that on the arrival of the train it was found that not one pocket handkerchief by onging to the Prince was lost-and so the upor of Greeke is saved." Another paper said 'Loues the peasant won the race from Marathan; Constantine the prince was the race from Larissa."

#### Infiabiliants on the Square. (From the Boston Traveller.)

A very old book, describing Toulouse says: "It is a large town, containing 60, 000 inhabitants, built entirely of brick." I have heard of a man who was a "brick," but I never heard of a community entirely built of brick. Doubtless they would be square, and perhaps angular. There must be lots of corners, two, in Toulouse. Albany in described in an old book as "a city of 8,000 bouses and 20,000 inhabitants, with their gable ends to the street." Probably they were well"tilted." In these, however, the sense is clear, although the construction is mixed. It is otherwise with the answer of the old lady to the question what she thought of one of her neighbors by then ame of Jones. She said: "Why, I don't like to say anything about my neighbors, t